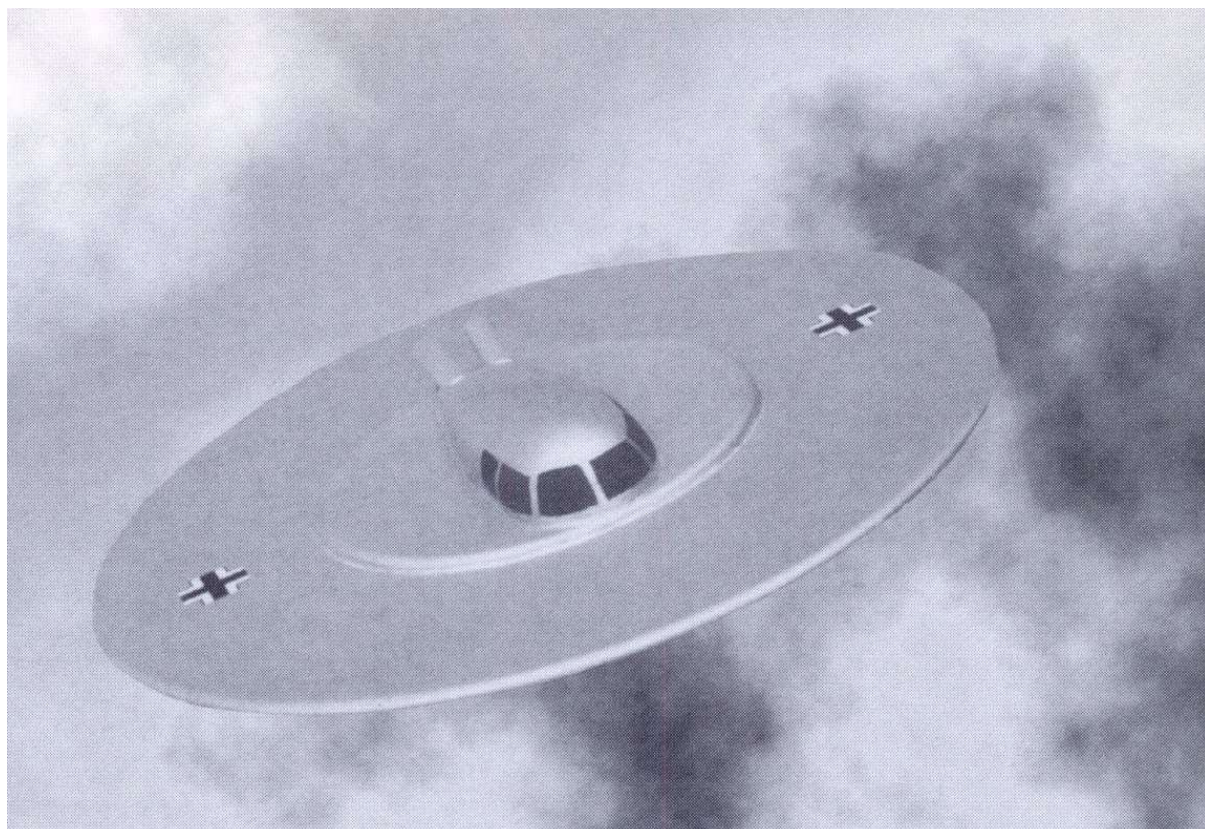


I MARZIANI AL TEMPO DEL FASCIO

Che Marconi credesse ai marziani, al tempo del Fascio e anche prima, non è una novità. E non era neanche l'unico, dopo la cantonata di Schiaparelli sui canali del Pianeta Rosso. Poi c'erano anche sedicenti medium e veggenti che dicevano di parlare con gli abitanti di Marte. Qui di seguito una rassegna stampa delle notizie più curiose dell'epoca.



No reasonable person will, I think, doubt that the tendency of modern research has been in the direction

planets that there may be life some of the other globes. But the character of each organism has to fit so exactly to its environment that it seems in the highest degree unlikely that any organism would be found to live on any other globe elsewhere. We cannot imagine what organisms must be which would be adapted for a residence in Venus Mars, nor does any line of research present known to us hold out the hope of more definite knowledge.

ROBERT S. HALL

PORTRAITS OF GRANT.

Changes in the Pacific Express
During the Year
Correspondence The Franklin

Presi-

his suggestion has been made that the
be placed either within the state-guar-
anteed Grant monument, or within the
building near by as many of the portraits
of General Grant he can be collected.
The portraits of Grant were secured
identification with him. There are in the
many of the portraits of Grant. There are in the
his prominent nose, and set me
changes with the overwhelming pomp
and other in the expression of
ance

one of these portraits, and it was
which General Grant himself liked, and
term, on Madison Square. It represents
Grant. After he came out of the
of him as the country knew him after
the war. It was not the caricature, but
the worst. It was not the caricature, but
which appears in another portrait of
which in the collection now on view of
and was painted by Mrs. Grant. It

04/05/2015

O HO DEMOCRAT 13-8-1892

PROF. SCHIAPARELLI

Says the Big Lick Telescope Confirms
the Canal Story.

The Learned Professor Nightly Watching
the Opposition of That Planet Through
His Now Famous Instrument—Why
the Astronomers See Differently.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Milan cable says: Prof. Schiaparelli, the illustrious astronomer whose fame is so gloriously vindicated by the Lick telescope, was seen here. He has known of the progress of the observations by Lick astronomers, with whom he has been in correspondence, and expressed great admiration for the American enterprise which had brought their splendid observatory into existence at so great a cost.

People in Milan have always expressed their confidence in any statement regarding the science of astronomy which Prof. Schiaparelli might make, and it is a gratification to them to know that the Lick telescope has confirmed the existence of his famous duplicated lines on Mars. Of this planet he has made a special study, having devoted to the work the greater part of his active life. In the long course of observations he made previous to issuing his famous map of Mars thirteen years ago, Prof. Schiaparelli used an eight inch glass. Astronomers subsequently in various parts of the earth failed to verify his lines, even with glasses as large as twenty-six inches, but now it seems from the reports received here about the work of the Lick telescope that his keen gray eyes must have marvelous penetration and reaching power.

In talking about the subject, the professor said the great lines dividing the continents of Mars have always appeared to him very clear.

"I saw a parallel duplication with almost forty lines," said he, "in 1882, and their number increased with successive observations without the duplication however, being always visible. The identical direction of the lines proved their connection with the soil. The varying visibility of their duplication arose from different atmospheric conditions at the times of opposition."

"The denial of the existence of the duplication," replied the great astronomer, "always seemed to me absolutely unreasonable, for the markings were clearly seen by four astronomers. These were myself and Colorta, at the Milan observatory, Perotin at the Nice observatory, and Schaeberle at the California observatory. Three of these observed the lines of Mars during the planetary opposition. Two, then, did not perceive the dupli-

O Near

south-
a Fran-
by rob-
tation.
enger's
etween
deputy
of the
board
offered

ider as
Collis,
Fresno,
fireman
as, and
yed un-
e train
engineer
can was
ght of a
tridge
piston
ft-hand
he ex-
the pis-
the en-
e engi-
walk a
while
he two
ploding
t in all
ers, and
ear.
pletely
overing
with
ed him
a safe.
out was
forgot
ed his
him a
a gun.
did not
h trem-
y took

ded the
passen-
in win-
on, but
en they
ekshot
mic en-
a wild
cep out
a. The
atoms

made
as the

At it J

PER
lage
south
one o
day t
It v
conve
crowd
be en
Miss
farme
Barne
whiel
slow.

She
McCo
set u
who
whiel
upon
gener
razors
When
Stins
cut
gash.
about
apart
uglier
still
neath
great
Stins
being
deep,
and o
men
said
ting
is yet
to t
was
in the
eral
the
know
est o
few
have
regre
quiet
drink
neete
prim

To E

Lo
F. R.
mitte
tory.
relat

to the
hat the
ain pro-
ng here
e. The
the car
ot more
ites. A
waiting
ared to
ork it is
nfeder-
e found
essenger

S.

Efforts
Central

few had
sociated
ie Turle-
ssistant
ter said
planet
of July
sive, by
astron-
he prox-
ern hor-
observa-
progress
in hour.
bove the
een dis-
degrees
tely un-
e large,
"Per-
rand to
its like
high en-
rs, how-
rvations
and the
These
lf-past i
e largest

try New
ath Reg-

riot oc-
of the
esulting
Foreman
an were
d about
ises and

ession of
Hulings,
st of the

from the third observation, verified several cases which he noticed at the same time at the Milan observatory."

"There might be two causes for the diversity of observation by other astronomers. The first of these is the different achromatizations of the telescopes. The visibility of certain stars depends more upon the suitability of the instruments reflecting certain colored rays than upon the size of the instruments themselves. Several of the Milanese telescope makers have devoted special attention to the refraction of red rays and I think they make the best instruments for observing Mars, whose rays are a red of great intensity. The second cause for the variability of observations is habit. The eye, I think, should be habituated to the observation of certain stars. It was only after fourteen years' work in observing Mars that I saw the details of the image with any clearness, and after that further details appeared. The California astronomers who appear to be doing such excellent work with their fine instrument could thus probably be enabled to see next year many things not apparent now.

"Some persons have attributed to me the idea of finding in the duplications of the lines of Mars a proof that the planet was inhabited, and this they thought was based upon the supposition that the lines were the work of reasoning beings. I never said anything of the kind. Natural forces may have hollowed these deep canals fifty to one hundred kilometers, or 104,000 to 158,000 feet long.

"Why they are double it is impossible to say, and it would be idle in an astronomer to set up an hypothesis for discussion. Nature everywhere causes phenomena, which are at present little understood. It would still require long and laborious observations before we could know definitely from what could be seen that Mars was sustaining life.

"I am convinced of the habitability of the planet," replied Schiaparelli, "but my conviction upon that point is based upon many other things than simple observations. The condition which prevails in Mars seems to approximate more closely those of the earth than is the case of any other heavenly body. It would indeed be strange if a globe like ours in many of its important features should exist without life of some kind, especially when we know that such life would be impossible on the earth were such conditions absent. Thus naturalists and philosophers would say that it is much easier to show that animal life exists on Mars than that it does not. The burden of proof, therefore, rests upon those who deny such existence."

During the present opposition of Mars Prof. Schiaparelli has been nightly on the scene of his labors watching the planet through his now famous instrument and making such additions to his map as his keen eyesight has been enabled to detect. His canal theory is widely known here among the common people, who regard the professor with a reverential awe and would believe him if he said there were gondolas on the seas of Mars.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Both Houses Shut Up Shop for the Summer—Great Rejoicing.

earth
of s
one-t
in f
distin
tance
and
woul
and
high
ton
along
the s
the r
true,
many
aggre
and
for
woul
a tel
atory
tants
teles
the i

One

Lo
dle o
six u
the
sever
Ed F
cons
Sore
frier
the
at a
mid-
and
pant
their
kno
othe
had
He l

Why
Vi
pert
writ
peri
the
pers
buri
fact
the
bec
trac
The
pers
life
remi

Y. NEIGHBORS IN MARS.

average
a year

report
their
and
lowers
000.
dences
in un-
machin-
whole.
ad has
e, and
broad-
length.
ld the
town
hills
it will
4,000,
tored.
e of a
come.

globe
00,000,
immu-
ed on
rth is
e will
t one
resent
cent.

la has
st ten
miles,
e capi-
ading
muses,
4000,
tharsa
The
and
rento

porate
sharp
death.
The
d the
inted.
erfect
of mi-
to the
ed by
all the
ing is
quito

the
The
over
it has
ay an
set in

Fat Men Three Weigh Next to Nothing
and Are Wonderfully Agile.

Mars weighs but one-ninth of what the earth weighs, and, therefore, objects of a given mass weigh here nine times as much as they would weigh if taken to Mars. For example, our standard silver dollar of 412½ grains would weigh but 45.8 grains in Mars, and would doubtless be refused by the Martians if tendered in the payment of debts, public or private. It follows, however, from the lesser power of the force of gravitation in Mars that it is a paradise for fat men. The reason that the elderly person gets tired sooner than the small boy is not that the muscles of his legs are inferior, but that they have more to carry. The fat person here has as powerful muscles as he had when lean, but they have a greater weight to bear and they tire under it. In Mars it is different. There our stout person of 300 pounds would weigh but 33½, legs and all, so that he could trudge along with his present muscles as lightly as a kitten. Even the "fat lady" of the museum could easily do her twenty miles a day and not feel it. Agility, we may assume, with vivacity as its accompanying virtue, is a characteristic of the people of Mars. Doubtless the Martians, owing to the light burden on their legs, grow taller than we do, and are larger and more powerful every way. Weight restricts development. The strength of muscle and bone may be exceeded if an animal exceeds a certain size.

In the sea the whale grows larger than any terrestrial creature because the water bears him up. Like the bicyclist, he has only to propel himself by moving his legs—that is to say, his fins. If man lived in the sea he might grow much larger than he does. In Mars he could, with the same strength of muscle and bone, grow nine times as large as he does here. A man fifty-four feet in height, with a corresponding development in other directions, would be a powerful animal. He would be capable of doing an incredible amount of work per day. Citizens of such proportions might very well undertake the colossal canals with which the surface of Mars is so strikingly marked.

These canals signify the astonishing strength and energy of the Martians. They are supposed to point also to a pathetic necessity. Their planet, weak in gravity, is weakening now in all the natural forces. Its heat is rapidly departing. Its crust is cooling, and as it cools its strata, like those of our moon, absorb the water of its oceans. The astronomers of Mars foresee a coming time when all the water and atmosphere

H

BI

Sou

EE
T

The
ing
Fari

Allow

For r



irthe- the American an helve. The American
an flited with that intentionale around 21.0

e curiosamente lo stesso articolo ripubblicato un anno dopo
da *Ohio Democrat* del 7-10-1893

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

NEIGHBORS IN MARS.

Fat Men There Weigh Next to Nothing and Are Wonderfully Agile.

Mars weighs but one-ninth of what the earth weighs, and, therefore, objects of a given mass weigh here nine times as much as they would weigh if taken to Mars. For example, our standard silver dollar of 412½ grains would weigh but 45.8 grains in Mars, and would doubtless be refused by the Martians if tendered in the payment of debts, public or private. It follows, however, from the lesser power of the force of gravitation in Mars that it is a paradise for fat men. The reason that the elderly person gets tired sooner than the small boy is not that the muscles of his legs are inferior, but that they have more to carry. The fat person here has as powerful muscles as he had when lean, but they have a greater weight to bear and they tire under it. In Mars it is different. There our stout person of 300 pounds would weigh but 33½, legs and all, so that he could trip along with his present muscles as lightly as a kitten. Even the "fat lady" of the museum could easily do her twenty miles a day and not feel it. Agility, we may assume, with vivacity as its accompanying virtue, is a characteristic of the people of Mars. Doubtless the Martians, owing to the light burden on their legs, grow taller than we do, and are larger and more powerful every way. Weight restricts development. The strength of muscle and bone may be exceeded if an animal exceeds a certain size.

In the sea the whale grows larger than any terrestrial creature because the water bears him up. Like the bicyclist, he has only to propel himself by moving his legs—that is to say, his fins. If man lived in the sea he might grow much larger than he does. In Mars he could, with the same strength of muscle and bone, grow nine times as large as he does here. A man fifty-four feet in height, with a corresponding development in other directions, would be a powerful animal. He would be capable of doing an incredible amount of work per day. Citizens of such proportions might very well undertake the colossal canals with which the surface of Mars is so strikingly marked.

These canals signify the astonishing strength and energy of the Martians. They are supposed to point also to a pathetic necessity. Their planet, weak in gravity, is weakening now in all the natural forces. Its heat is rapidly departing. Its crust is cooling, and as it cools its strata, like those of our moon, absorb the water of its oceans. The

astronomers of Mars foresee a coming time when all the water and atmosphere of their planet will disappear, being absorbed, as in the case of our moon, by the chilled material of its interior. They have dug their canals in large part, it is believed, to bring the water of their shrinking oceans to their famished lands. Originally undertaken, perhaps, as water-ways, these canals are supposed to be now vastly deepened channels for the conveyance of the water required for irrigation and for drinking purposes. The extent and extreme width of the excavations staggers belief; but it will be remembered that Mars is much older than the earth, and that with the Martians it is now dig or die.

So they dig, and they dig double lines. They parallel every waterway, possibly to avert the calamity of want of water over their vast continental areas in case one of the canals should get stopped up by a landslide. It has been doubted whether the canals of Mars are really double, but the astronomers of the Lick observatory say they observed them on the night of August 17 with their incomparable telescope, and testify that they are "distinctly double." They add that they are "perfectly straight lines passing through the continents from sea to sea." As a canal in Mars would have to be twenty miles wide to be visible with our best telescopes, it is evident that the Martians must have given much attention to engineering. There is no evidence that they have used steam or electricity for transportation or for industrial purposes. Being under the necessity of having a large water supply, it is possible that they have not found it to pay to use powers other than water power. Besides, a land much intersected by canals of vast width and depth could not well develop an extensive railway system. Without coal—there is no evidence that Mars had a carboniferous period—the manufacture of steam engines could make but little progress.

As respects electricity, the thinness of the atmosphere of Mars would, it is believed, interfere materially with the efficiency of dynamos. The electricity would be dispersed somewhat, as it is in a vacuum tube, before it could do useful work. There could be little magnetism, it is plain, because the planet, besides being frozen at both ends and cold in the middle, gets few rays of the sun—the source of all energy in our system. It is improbable, in fact, that the Martians have ever given much attention to the subtler sciences. They have given their minds wholly to canals, and canal digging is not an elevating employment.—Baltimore Sun.

acts
liver,
nstli-
A Turkish Baptism.
I was once present at the baptism of
my child and with me were to

[Torna all'Emeroteca](#)
[Torna all'Home Page](#)

lettere alla

Ufo siberiani e marziani fascisti

Da anni, la stampa quotidiana, riviste e rotocalchi, televisione e radio diffondono notizie sugli Ufo.

E, sulla Gazzetta di venerdì 27 ottobre, a pag. 3, leggo un lungo articolo intitolato *"L'Ufo venuto dal freddo"*. Da tale articolo, molto interessante, si deduce l'infuocata polemica in atto in Urss sulla terrificante esplosione avvenuta 70 anni addietro in Siberia. Un noto scienziato sovietico, docente all'Istituto aeronautico di Mosca, insiste nella sua tesi che si trattò di una sonda extraterrestre. La deflagrazione ebbe la potenza di 2000 atomiche. L'esplosione si ebbe il 30-6-1908, fu tremenda e seguita da un incendio che devastò gran parte della regione di Tunguska, nella Siberia centrale.

Orbene il citato scienziato sovietico Felix Zigel, in una sua nuova ed affascinante teoria, sostiene che a provocare tanta distruzione sarebbe stato un disco volante proveniente da altre galassie. E lo scienziato in questione, afferma oggi che anche gli scienziati sovietici credono ormai nell'esistenza degli Ufo. Tuttavia il segretario della società astronomica e geofisica dell'Urss, prof. Vitaly Bronstein, interrogato dalla Tass, ha respinto in maniera categorica l'ipotesi del prof. Zigel.

Premesso ciò mi capita sottomano, dalle mie vecchie carte, un « foglio d'ordini » del cessato P.N.F., il n. 289 del 24-2-1941 Anno XIX E.F. (lo cito perché pertinente con gli Ufo). E' trascritto in tale foglio il discorso integrale che Mussolini tenne il 23-2-1941 alle gerarchie di allora della Federazione fascista dell'Urss. E' ecco il passo pertinente:

« La menzogna che le potenze dell'Asse vogliono attaccare dopo la Gran Bretagna, l'America è falsa. Né a Roma né a Berlino si covano fantastici progetti del genere. Tali progetti non potrebbero partire che da una inclinazione manicomiale. Totalitari, certo lo siamo e lo saremo; ma coi piedi sulla dura terra. Gli americani che mi leggeranno stiano tranquilli e non credano, per quanto li riguarda, all'esistenza del "grosso cattivo lupo" che li vuole divorare. In ogni caso è più verosimile che gli Stati Uniti siano in crisi prima che dai soldati dell'Asse, dagli abitanti non molto conosciuti, ma pare assai bellicosi, del pianeta Marte, che scenderanno dagli spazi siderali su inimmaginabili fortezze volanti ».

E' superfluo ricordare che in quel giorno del 23-2-41, si era all'ottavo mese di guerra. Ed ecco la mia considerazione quale lettore della Gazzetta: Mussolini, uomo politico, non scienziato, già nel 1941 credeva agli abitanti di Marte; il prof. Zigel, sovietico, scienziato, non uomo politico, oggi 1978 crede ai dischi volanti.

Le due ipotesi concordano?
cav. Giuseppe Marzullo
Taranto

PAINCOTON UNION 25-10-1896

MARS COMING NEARER

THE ASTRONOMERS ARE ON THE LOOKOUT.

Strange Things Going On Up There, Mysterious Flash-Lights and Shadows Which May Be Part of a Signal Code.

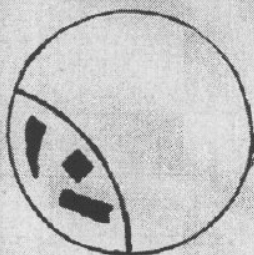
Mars is coming this way with a rapid rate, and making signals to all smaller planets to look out. Mars will be close to the earth now in a few weeks, and every night that goes by brings the red orb clearer and clearer into the field of vision of the big telescopes which are pointed at him. The astronomers are telegraphing to each other from eligible points about the discoveries they are making, and scientists are wagging their heads wisely, big with thought. They say that we are on the eve of astounding discoveries, but they are reluctant to say what these discoveries may be, says the New York World.

At the same time the usual phenomena that manifests themselves during all times of astronomical excitement are present to make the situation complete. The astronomers are quarreling among themselves about what they see.

One man has said within a few weeks that he has found that Mars has no atmosphere. Another scientist asserts that the atmosphere of Mars is so heavy

big enough to be seen at such a distance, even in the Lick telescope, which has not yet shown anything smaller than canals and other artificial waterways.

What were these mysterious marks? Signals, says Flammarion, the noted French astronomer and scientist, who proceeds to point what a perfect signal board is thus arranged. By some mechanism the black semaphores are rapidly passed to and fro over the white fields of snow in an apparent effort to attract the attention of the inhabitants of the earth. A perfect alphabetical system of signaling could thus be developed and messages sent to and fro from one planet to the other. Coincident with these marks was the

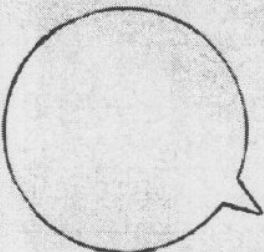


Shadows on South Polar Cap, Seen by Prof. Barnard.

discovery of the "Fountain of Youth," as it was called by one astronomer. This was a big pyramid, apparently of human origin, and possibly made for signal purposes, a sort of tower from which lights could be thrown and where astronomical instruments could be mounted for the inspection of the earth and the observation of our daily lives and movements.

It will be observed that a people capable of building the elaborate system of canals now known to exist on Mars, capable also of swinging signals around the south pole, and of building three great lights in a triangle, are much further advanced in knowledge of the physical sciences than those of earth. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that people who could do these things would build telescopes with an object glass perhaps several hundred feet in diameter, and sufficiently powerful to bring out cities, railroads, streets, cultivated fields, smoke, steamships, military parades on earth. Who knows but that the White City which arose on the banks of Lake Michigan was eagerly inspected by inhabitants of Mars, and that the daily life of New York may not now be under observation?

All that is known of the physical for-



Projection Seen by Javelle, July 28, 1894.

mation of Mars goes to support this theory. We have here a planet closely resembling the earth, with four seasons, an almost equal division of land and water, and a warm, ruddy temperature, in which animal life would necessarily develop if there is anything in the teachings of evolution. The rarefied atmosphere of Mars, and at any rate, its variation from the conditions of earth would produce a race of human beings of possibly much higher intellectual development than those of earth.

nard at the Lick Observatory, and are apparently part of the same signal system.

Mars has been especially observed during the past few months by Prof. Maunder, of the Greenwich Observatory in England. He flatly contradicts the ascertained that the red planet has little, if any atmosphere. Prof. Maunder says in a recent article in the Westminster Budget: "The spectrum gives evidence of watery vapor." He also finds water, snow and ice on Mars, which could not exist without an atmosphere.

WON HER WAY.

A Witty, Rich, Charitable and Accomplished Leader of Parisian Fashion.

For twenty years the home of the Viscountess Tredern has been one of the leading resorts of fashionable Parisians. Previous to that time aristocratic French people rather gave it the cold shoulder, for the hostess was the daughter of a mere sugar refiner, Say, the brother of Leon Say. In 1868 Mlle. Jeanne Marie Eugenie Say, then in her teens, married the Marquis de Cosse-Brissac, son of the Duc de Brissac. Her marriage portion was vast but her reception in the Faubourg Saint Germain was chilly. She was tainted with the trade, and society could not forget it. Once when serving tea to



Viscountess de Tredern.

some of her husband's friends she dropped some sugar on her dress. As she brushed the grains away with her handkerchief the Duc de Praslin said insolently: "Be careful madame; sugar stains." The viscountess quietly replied: "Not so much as blood," and the duke, in whose family there had been a tragic scandal, blushed and moved away. When her husband died the marquise passed the regulation time in mourning, and then accepted the hand of the Viscount de Tredern. This was in 1873, and at once society began to fawn where it had formerly frowned. From that time the viscountess has been in the front ranks of fashion. She has three country residences besides her palace at the capital, is an accomplished musician and possesses a magnificent contralto voice, which might well be the envy of most professional singers. Mme. de Tredern devotes much time and money to charitable work, no worthy object ever appealing for aid in vain.

ANOTHER ENGLISH ACTRESS

Some Peculiarities of Olga Nethersole, Who Has Been Engaged by Daly.

It is only nine years since Miss Olga Nethersole, under Augustin Daly's management, made her first appearance

DESI

ARTICLE

Some of the Go-ralling cable

Seven money counter service months, the fur heavy w includin every d cent to piece, to Jim ers were ha early in permiss ton cup or eight lishmen pressed decepti

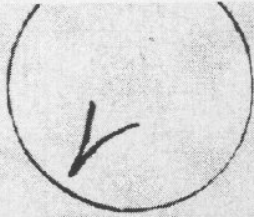
The have pa treasur over if realm, hounds ing of transfor commit ployes, of bad macora phernal the cot ventory the arti archive certifica Mast divided which taken a ther en

The firepro the rat out of first pie fished (lar bra it and l feet the drink a

The large n in Alak a craz similar its fac possess

It ha ing pro one sid any coi bidden among some into be

One public melting excellit \$5 gold tured f gilded, the sid worth could money

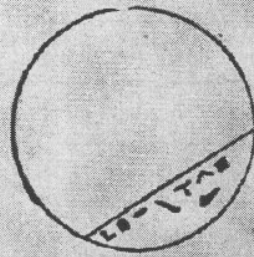


Fountain Seen at Lick Observatory.

port lantern of a yacht at sea. It hung out beyond the rim of Mars so that nobody looking in that direction could fail to see it. It almost looked as if a big piece had first been sawed out of the rim of Mars, like a slice of mince pie, and that this had then been stuck out beyond the edge.

At the same time it has been discovered that the three strange lights seen on Mars have disappeared for the time being. But they are being watched for. These lights are believed to have been a part of the signal system. They were in a triangle. One astronomer has asked the absurd question: "How could they be in anything else but a triangle?" This has no bearing on the question. Three strange lights in a triangle do not appear on the surface of a big planet so as to be seen many millions of miles away, unless they were put there. Forest fires was offered as one explanation of the lights, and astronomers, ignoring the fact that some of them had said there was no atmosphere on Mars, said the lights were caused by cloud refractions, although how a cloud could retract when there was no air and hence no cloud they did not stop to explain.

The flashlight had no sooner gone out with a snap one night than Prof. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, looking through a big glass saw with astonishment mysterious shadows flitting about on the south polar cap. The

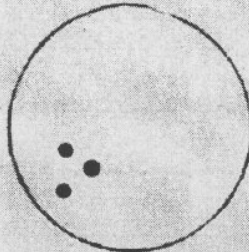


As Seen From Australia.

whole of the south pole of Mars is surrounded by fields of ice and snow, which approach the equator in winter, but recede as spring advances and in the summer of Mars are comparatively small. Square black streaks, and triangles do not go wandering about over the frozen surface of these fields of snow and ice unless there are indeed some very strange animals on Mars. No animal, however, could be

astronomers do not explain how man came to be upon this earth, but say he arose out of natural conditions. Their own explanation of Mars is that it has the same origin as the earth. But astronomers are loath to admit that the scientists are right in saying that Mars is inhabited by a highly civilized race of beings. Although their own discoveries have afforded the proof upon which this belief is based, yet they hesitate to carry the subject to its logical conclusion. Many of the astronomers, however, do not thus evade the conclusion to which all their work points. Flammarion has put the question in a nutshell by saying that the burden of proof now rests on the other side, that it must be shown that Mars is not inhabited by a highly civilized race. All of the proof and all of the innumerable observations and discoveries made during the past two years go to show that Mars is inhabited.

There has not been anything ab-



Their Strange Lights Seen Through Lick Telescope.

duced to show that Mars is like the moon, a dead dry ghost of a planet. This answers to the description of the two moons of Mars, one of which was discovered by Prof. Hall, of Washington. They are dead and dry like our own single moon, and strange to say they swing about the planet in different directions. They are as different from Mars as our moon is different from the earth. If Mars had no atmosphere and was existing under physical conditions, which would make animal and vegetable life there impossible, then Mars and its two moons would be of the same nature. But Mars is like the earth and its moons are like our moon. Mars is warm in color and warm in fact, with a rich red soil capable of producing much and sustaining a vigorous animal life. It throws off heat of its own, unlike its moons, which are white and ghostly and dead. Given heat and life must result. This is an axiom of science. Given certain conditions of heat with earth and air, and trees must grow, grass must sprout, insects breed, animals wander about, and man himself be present.

From Australia come reports of recent observations showing what looked like hieroglyphics on the south polar cap. These closely resemble the shifting black marks observed by Prof. Bar-



Miss Olga Nethersole, the English Sarah Bernhardt.

In London. Since then her career has been almost continually progressive, although her first engagement was brought to a speedy close through the jealousy of a female member of the company who found that Miss Nethersole's histrionic ability was more than enough to counteract the personal beauty of the jealous one. Another London engagement speedily followed, and the young aspirant was soon in the front rank of her profession. In most respects Miss Nethersole is the exact opposite of Ada Rehan, who has so long been Manager Daly's bright particular star. The latter is a tall, dignified blonde, while the London actress is lacking in height, a brunette and possessed of a merry disposition. Miss Rehan almost invariably wears wigs on the stage; Miss Nethersole never does.

Corn 235 Bushels in an Acre.

The largest crop of corn ever produced on one acre, according to the Charleston News and Courier, was that raised by a farmer in Marlboro County, South Carolina, in 1892. A prize of \$1.00 was offered for the largest yield on an acre, and this farmer chose a piece of worn-out piney woods, sandy land, to which he applied more than a thousand dollars' worth of fertilizers. The season was favorable and the cultivator was kept going almost constantly. The stand became so thick and heavily burdened with ears that fences had to be built to sustain it. When the crop was gathered it measured within a peck of 235 bushels, and carried off the prize, which the farmer richly deserved, for it takes a valiant man to spend more than a thousand dollars to enrich a single acre.

Sense of Witness.

Local Editor—Can I refer to Stiffy as an old settler?
Editor-in-chief—I don't know. Call up the subscription department.

treasu
with th
destro
pieces
witho
The
silver
captur
prise,
still at
bungli
coin fi
were r
them l
coins:
possib
grains
other.

The
pieces
which
ness o
The b
tion w
lars, i
city, i
in the
terfeit
made
stamp
white
cents'
ring o
was th
there
be det
It is b
was un
bogus
preser
The f
lected
nati, i
ing fir

The
screar
foreig
steel
"W
powde
"W
out th
And
throu
"D
unins

Mr
marri
lighte
Vis
full b
Laure
Mr
crum

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL 14-11-1896



The



VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 172.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY MORNING,

STRANGE CRAFT OF THE SKY

Sacramento Men Describe the Airship.

Claim They Saw Its Occupants and Heard Them in Conversation.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Nov. 13.—The one topic of conversation in this city to-day has been the reported appearance of an airship over the eastern portion of Sacramento last night. While there are hundreds of people who, failing to catch a glimpse of this mysterious visitor, are extremely skeptical, there are hundreds of others who are positive in their declaration that they did see its brilliant searchlight traveling over the city, and who will also swear that they heard the voices of its occupants and distinguished their merry song and laughter. Then there are others who declare that these aerial travelers used the English tongue, and that they plainly distinguished the words used and commands uttered for the guidance and care of the air vessel.

In investigating this mysterious visitation the local representative of THE CALL obtained personal interviews with scores of reputable citizens who reside along the route passed over by the air craft. Many of them lived fully a mile or two distant from each other, but their accounts all agree.

As far as can be learned from eye-witnesses, the body of the craft was oblong and egg-shaped, with fan-like wheels on either side, whose rapid revolutions, beating the air, served to propel the vessel directly against the wind, and in so doing caused the vessel to sway from side to side with a wavering motion, similar to that of a boat being forced against the rapid current of a stream.

Midway of the vessel and suspended directly beneath it was a brilliant searchlight about twice the size of an arc light, evidently so placed that the occupants could ascertain when the vessel approached too near the earth and was in danger of collision with lofty objects. Above the egg-shaped body towered a tall, indistinguishable mass, whose shape it was impossible to ascertain, owing to the fact that the onlooker's eyes were blurred by the brilliancy of the searchlight.

Such is the description of the vessel given by E. L. Lowry, who also claims to have been able to distinguish four men, who were seemingly engaged in propelling the vessel by its fanlike wheels, much after the fashion of a bicyclist driving his wheel over a boulevard. It is also claimed that a bystander in the vicinity of Mr. Lowry shouted to the men in the aerial vessel and inquired their destination, and that they replied they were bound for San Francisco and intended arriving by 12 o'clock—midnight. This, however, could not be verified, as no one appeared to know the name of the reputed interrogator.

J. H. Vogel, who claimed to have been in the same locality, also states that the

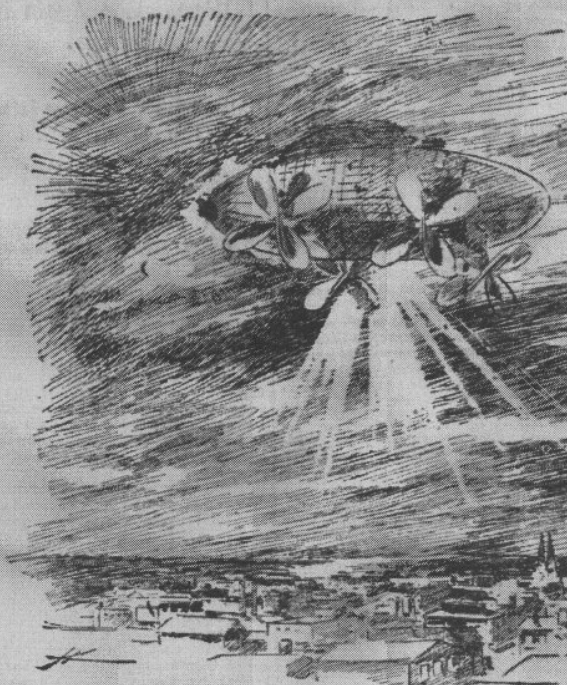
force. From what I have learned from my employees—men of undoubted veracity—I am certain that this can by no possibility have been a 'fake,' but that a genuine airship passed over the city last evening. I watched the light until it passed out of sight thirty minutes later. It was traveling unevenly toward the southwest, dropping now nearer to the earth and now suddenly rising into the air again as if the force that was whirling it through space was sensible of the danger of collision with objects upon the earth. I, of course, have no idea as to its destination or purpose. I can only say that I am fully convinced by what I have heard that it was something out of the ordinary.

G. C. Snyder, foreman of the streetcar barn, states: "I am fully convinced that an aerial vessel of some description passed over this building last night about 6:30 o'clock. At the time my attention was called to it the craft was at too great an elevation for me to distinguish its form, but I distinctly saw the searchlight, which was going directly into the wind, and from its movement judged that it was attached to a vessel of some description, which was laboring, as a seagoing vessel will in a heavy sea and head wind. I also find that hundreds of the residents in this portion of the city saw the light, and there are hundreds who claim that they heard the voices of the occupants of the vessel."

Charles Lusk, secretary of the company, also states that he saw the light traveling over the city.

Mayor Hubbard says that personally he failed to catch a glimpse of this aerial visitor, as he was engaged in his office downtown when it passed over, but he stated to THE CALL representative that upon arriving at his residence in the upper portion of the city his daughter told him that she had seen a brilliant white light, seemingly at a great elevation, which had come toward the city from the east and passed directly over it, moving in a southwesterly direction. She said it certainly was not a meteor, as it was a different shade of light and moved too slowly and unevenly, and she was at a loss to account for it.

P. E. Briggs, a motorman on one of the streetcars running to Oak Park, saw the light of the traveling airship, and at the request of the occupants of his crowded vehicle he stopped his car for a moment. He says that while they could not discern the form of the airship, yet the voices of the occupants were plainly heard. He had been informed by a man who resided in the vicinity of East Park, where the air vessel had been first seen, that it was a genuine airship, cigar or egg shaped, and that it had at least four occupants. When the vessel passed over his car he judged that the occupants were singing, but they were at such a height that neither he nor his passengers were enabled to distinguish the words or the tune, as they came in broken snatches, as though borne on gusts of the night wind.



The Airship That Passed Over Sacramento Tuesday Evening, as

spectacle witnessed. Whence the light, which was not a meteor all agree, came, whether it went, where it now is—these things it is not within the capacity of this article to deal with.

Then follow interviews similar to those obtained by THE CALL representative.

Among the eye-witnesses of last night's singular spectacle the wildest speculations are rife. As to the destination and object to be obtained by this night voyage of a reputed airship, one of these onlookers informed THE CALL representative that in his opinion it was the same invention which it is rumored Edison claimed to have perfected and offered to the Government at the time when the Venezuelan boundary question came up, and that now that relations were strained with Spain the Government has sent a party of engineers out in the airship to test its practicability, and that they were keeping away from populous localities, except during the night trips.

The opinion of the masses is, however, that some lucky inventor, having solved the mystery of aerial navigation, is, with his companions, testing his invention in secret, with no intent of allowing a curious public to view it until his rights are fully protected by letters patent. They presume that he is traveling by night and laying by in desert spots during the day. Be that as it may, there can be no possible doubt that an aerial vessel of some kind passed over Sacramento last night, and hundreds of the residents of this city will so testify.

The residents of Oak Park claim to have a little mystery of their own which may possible bearing of this subject. They state that yesterday afternoon an object was seen in the sky at such a great elevation as to be almost indistinguishable. It moved slowly in a circle, leaving a volume of smoke behind it. This phenomenon was seen by many, who are unable to account for it.

A rumor is afloat in the city to-night that the airship was constructed near this city and that a trial trip was attempted last evening, a cable being used to confine the machine to a certain elevation.

It is stated that the cable parted and the vessel then drifted over the city and became the observed of all observers. This

LOST ON THE IRISH COAST

British Steamer Memphis Guided to Destruction During a Fog.

Ten of the Passengers and Crew Lose Their Lives in a Heavy Sea.

Dratched by High Waves, Some Faded From Their Stations in the Rigging.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 13.—The British steamer Memphis, Captain William which sailed from Montreal on November 4 for Bristol, was wrecked in Dunlough Bay, near Milizenhead, on the south coast of Ireland, last night and ten of those on board of her lost their lives. The Memphis struck at 10 o'clock, during the prevalence of a dense fog. At the time of the accident the steamer was proceeding cautiously, blowing her whistle continuously and keeping a sharp lookout for the Milizenhead and Browhead lights, which the thickness of the weather prevented her from making out.

As soon as she struck the rocks the vessel began to fill and rockets were immediately fired for the purpose of summoning assistance from the shore. Three of the ship's boats were quickly launched, but one of them was shattered by being dashed against the side of the steamer and two

vessel was egg-shaped, and that he distinctly heard the voices of its occupants, but says that as the vessel was rapidly rising he was unable to distinguish any words, and that after a brief glimpse of the body of the airship it faded from view and all that was visible was the brilliant searchlight which moved slowly away in a southwesterly direction, going toward San Francisco, and being visible for upward of thirty minutes, growing more and more dim, until it disappeared in the distance.

E. Wenzel, who is employed at Sobel's Brewery, verifies the stories of Vogel and Lowry as to the shape of the vessel, but claims that when it passed over him the occupants were trolling a merry chorus, which, though distant, sounded sweet and clear in the stifling air.

The first person who, as far as can be learned, caught a glimpse of the reputed airship was David Carl, a horse-trainer at Agricultural Park. When he first caught sight of the craft it was within a short distance of the grounds, and he states that he heard a voice saying:

"We are too low down here; send her up higher."

Then a discussion followed as to the advisability of attaining too great a height, as the occupants were evidently anxious to reach San Francisco before midnight. He stated that the vessel then started to rise, doing so on an incline and not going directly up as would be the case had ballast been cast from a balloon. He had no idea, however, that it was anything but a balloon and had never even thought of the possibility of an airship. He was positive in his declaration that it contained at least two occupants, as he could clearly distinguish two voices discussing the strata of air best adapted for rapid traveling.

T. P. de Long, when interviewed said: "I could not distinguish the shape of the vessel. All I could see was a brilliant light moving seemingly against the wind, but I could plainly hear the voices of its occupants, who were singing, and it sounded to me like the noise produced by a phonograph. At this time I should judge the vessel was several hundred feet high."

Frank Rose, assistant superintendent of the electric streetcar system, when interviewed said: "I did not see the form of the vessel nor did I hear the voices of its occupants, as I was not informed until it had passed my residence. All that I saw was a brilliant electric searchlight, apparently twice the size and power of an ordinary arc light, which was being propelled through the air by some mysterious

light it was at least five miles away. He thought that it was attached to some aerial vessel, owing to its wavering motion through the atmosphere.

E. Caverly saw the light, but refused to be interviewed on the subject, evidently deeming it to be uncanny.

M. T. Shelly, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, saw the airship's light, and at one time, when the craft creased somewhat so as to partially obscure the light, he caught sight of the vessel itself, which he declared to be a cigar-shaped receptacle, with what seemed to be a dark wall above it.

Hundreds of similar interviews could be obtained. In this connection the Evening Bee publishes the following account:

Startled citizens last night lived at points of the city along a rough diagonal line, yet far distant from each other, declare that they not only saw the phenomenon but they also heard voices issuing from it in midair—not the whispering of angels, not the sepulchral mutterings of evil spirits, but the intelligible words and the merry laughter of humans. At those intervals where the glittering object, as if careless of its obligation to maintain a straightforward course, descended dangerously near the housetops voices were heard in the sky saying:

"Lift her up, quick; you are making directly for that steepie."

"Then the light in the sky would be seen obeying some mystic touch and ascending to a considerable height, from which it would take up again its southwesterly course. The light sailed along the line of K street, so it appeared from those in the eastern part of the city, although it appears that after it had passed Fourteenth street it was wafted south of K. Laughter and words sounding strange in the distance, though fairly intelligible, fell upon the ears of pedestrians along the course of the light who had paused to look up at the novelty.

Last night's Bee contained a telegram from New York announcing that a man had perfected an airship and would on Friday of this week, accompanied by one or two friends, ascend from a vacant lot in the metropolis and go directly to California, which he promised to reach in two days. The description furnished in the telegram included an apparatus which was electrical, to supply light and power for the astonishing contrivance.

"It is not regarded as likely, in view of the announcement contained in the dispatch, that last night Sacramento was overawed by this aerial ship.

"But here is the incident—here the chronicle of words heard, of a strange

rumor cannot be condoned at this late hour, but it is claimed that T. Allen, who formerly conducted an employment office in this city, states that such is the case and that one of the men who had made the ascension had informed him that the trial was a success and the vessel worked well, except that it was impossible to fully control its movements. In consequence the inventors had, after going toward San Francisco away, returned and landed in a vacant field some distance from Arcade and about six miles from the city limits. This tale is not generally credited.

SEEN THREE WEEKS AGO.

Story Told by a Hunter Living on Bolinas Ridge.

On Sunday, the first day of this month, a representative of THE CALL met on Bolinas Ridge, just to the west of Mount Tamalpais, an old hunter living there, named Brown. The old man was very nervous and started a conversation immediately by asking:

"Do I look like a crazy man?"

"Why certainly not, Mr. Brown. Why do you ask?"

"Well," he replied, "I don't expect anybody to believe me. To tell the truth I can hardly believe myself. But it's an honest fact that yesterday morning, when the fog began to lift, I saw an airship right up there a couple of hundred feet over them pines.

"No, I can't tell you much what she looked like. She didn't show very plainly through the mist, but I saw a large, dark shape with something moving on it. Don't know whether I saw any people or not. It came on me so sudden I was almost stunned, and by the time I collected my senses she was out of sight.

"I have been kind of dazed ever since, and to have you tell me that I don't look crazy is a great relief. But I know that what I saw was an airship."

As the "superior" type of mirage is not uncommon to people living on the Marin hills it was thought that this was what the old man had seen, so no attention was paid to his story. The mirage effect of a large ocean vessel passing through the sky might appear to him like some new-fangled machine for navigating the air.

Perhaps the mirage is what he really saw, but in the face of the stories circulated in regard to the airship there is a probability that is what Mr. Brown really saw. Certainly he would have no object in telling such a story.

The New Champagne Vintage.

A remarkable vintage, eliciting universal admiration, now being shipped to this country, is G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry. Try it.

the occupants were drowned.

The others succeeded in reaching the rocks along the shore, but five were washed away and drowned, their companions being unable to render them the slightest assistance.

Those of the crew who had taken to the rigging soon after the steamer struck experienced an awful night. They were constantly drenched by the heavy sea which washed over them, and some of them, after hard fighting for their lives, dropped from their places and were carried away.

The rockets sent up by the steamer crew were seen by the coast guard, but the latter were unable to communicate with the shipwrecked men until after daybreak when all who remained in the rigging were taken off by means of a line conveyed to the steamer by the rocket apparatus of the life-savers. The rescued persons immediately upon reaching the shore were taken to various farmhouses in the vicinity, where they were kindly cared for by the inmates.

Many of them were almost naked, but were supplied with sufficient clothing to enable them to proceed to Crookhaven, which place most of them now are.

The steamer is a total wreck and much of her cargo is being washed ashore. The coast guard are engaged in the work of salvage. All the survivors pay a tribute to Captain Williams for his efforts to secure the safety of those on board the vessel.

The Memphis was 3191 tons register, 3 feet long, 41 feet beam and 25 feet deep of hold. She was built at Belfast, Ireland in 1880, and was owned by the African Steamship Company of London.

INITIATION LEADS TO DEATH.

A Prominent Citizen of Iowa Succumbs to Injuries Received in an Elk Lodge Ceremony.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 18.—E. V. Curry, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, died to-day in a room at the Hotel Savoy. The death was a direct result of injuries received while being initiated into Des Moines Lodge, Elks about two months ago. As part of the ceremony he was blindfolded and placed on a chair with an iron seat. To a lighted lamp was placed under the seat with the expectation that when it got hot he would jump. But he sat still until he was badly burned. His trousers were burned away and the flesh fearful scorched.

He was put in new clothes, and did not realize at the time that the injuries were serious. In a few days blood-poison

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL 23-11-1896



The



VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 176.

SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY MORNING,

A WINGED SHIP IN THE SKY.

It Cleaves the Air With
Pinions Like a Huge
Condor.

ALL SACRAMENTO SEES
THE NEW WONDER.

The Inventor's Lawyer Describes
the Machine and Says It
Is Genuine.

IT WAS SEEN SOARING NEAR SAN
JOSE AT MIDNIGHT.

"The Call's" Exclusive Account of the Greatest
Invention of the Age Is Now Corrobo-
rated by Thousands.

For several days there have been persistent reports that a huge airship has been seen in the vicinity of Oakland, Sacramento and San Francisco. The Call has contained daily and exclusive accounts of the appearance, and now there is an avalanche of testimony to the effect that many persons of truthful reputations have seen something like a huge seraph in the air, spreading its electric pinions and soaring faster than a giant condor of the Andes. So numerous have been the reports that the possibility of aerial navigation is now the absorbing theme of the day.

There is now a vast amount of corroborative testimony to the effect that there is a practical airship aloft in the azure spaces hereabouts, and the meaning of this testimony has been made clear by the positive statement of Attorney George D. Collins of Alameda that he has a wealthy client who is the inventor of the great aerial ship, and that it will soon be known to the entire world.

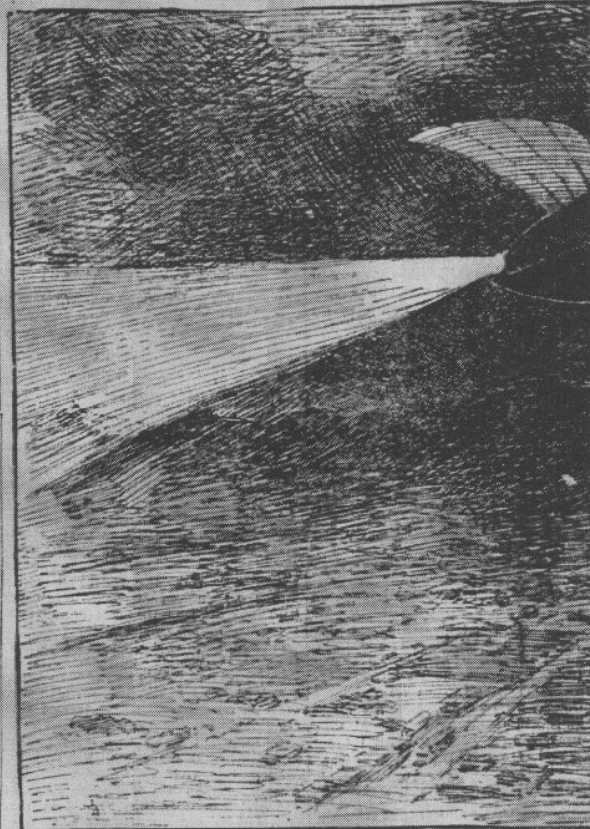
The ship was seen in Sacramento last night, and the evidence is increasing that the same great propeller recently passed through the heavens over Oakland and San Francisco.

The positive testimony of Collins that the airship is a reality has now been signally corroborated by the testimony of thousands of citizens of Sacramento who saw

could not help noticing that there was a desire on his part to tell me more than I knew, and I could also see that he restrained himself from doing so. He called on me a second time, chatted about a few immaterial matters and departed, leaving me in wonder as to when he would confide anything further to me. Altogether, he made about half a dozen of these visits, and I concluded that he really did intend to talk business every time he came, but that his courage failed him as soon as he got in the office.

"Finally he got up courage enough to tell me he was not only an inventor but that he really had an invention. He asked me if he could place confidence in me. I replied, 'Do you mean as a friend or as an attorney?' He said, 'As both.' I told him that I could not recall any occasion in which I had violated a friend's or a client's confidence and that I thought I was fully capable of attending to any business he might wish me to transact for him. He said that if his secret were made public prematurely it would mean the loss to him of an immense fortune. He further assured me that it was an invention that anybody would willingly steal if they had the opportunity. I talked to him for a little while and succeeded in assuring him that if such were the case I, as an attorney, would be just as anxious to protect his interests as he would be himself.

"I am telling you the details of my first meeting with this inventor because they carry with them a good idea of the nature of the man and also of the nature



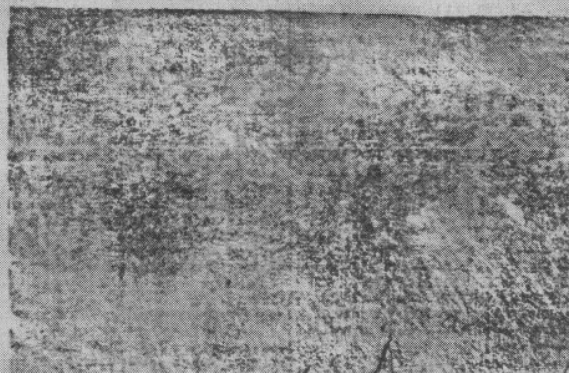
The Great Airship That Is Startling
Descriptions of the Invention

the East in such manner as not to excite curiosity.

"Of course I am informed regarding nearly all the details, but I am not at liberty to talk about them. As near as I can recollect the propelling power is produced by compressed air, which works the arms and also produces the light. There is in the airship a little motor of sufficient power to produce the brilliant light that everybody has seen. As soon as he told me this I hinted that it would be a good thing to make the matter public, but he refused, saying that publicity at that time would call attention to his work, would

interfere with the progress of his career and might prove the ruin of his enterprise. Now he is not so particular. He has informed me that it is sufficiently advanced for him to patent, and that he will take out successive patents for any other contrivance he may invent in order to make his machine perfect.

"The next time we met was quite recently and after the machine had been seen in various parts of the State. He told me that these fellows were right when they talked to THE CALL reporter at Sacramento and were telling the truth. On the night that it was seen there he left O-



the great ship in the air last night. The following accounts from Oakland and Sacramento make the matter as clear as ordinary human testimony could be.

One of the most interesting of the corroborative stories comes from Thomas Jordan of San Rafael, who states that he found a machine-shop in a mountain fastness some months ago; that six men were working on an airship and that it would soon be completed.

In the first day's story of the airship, as printed in THE CALL, it was stated that an old hunter named Brown of Bolinas Ridge had seen an airship floating a few hundred feet above the pine trees one morning just as the fogs were lifting from the ridge.

COLLINS' EVIDENCE IN.

He Knows the Inventor of the Ship.

OAKLAND, CAL., Nov. 22.—Attorney Collins was the busiest man in Alameda County today. During the first part of the day all his efforts were directed to keeping away from the curious throng that wished to talk to him and interview him and try to induce him to describe and draw pictures of the Oroville millionaire's airship. Not until late in the evening could he be induced to go into the parlor of his home on Union street, Alameda, and tell what he knew of the invention that has startled not only this State, but the entire country.

"A few weeks ago," said Mr. Collins, "I came from Washington, whither I had been on important business. On my arrival in this State I met a gentleman who introduced himself to me, and when I told him where I had been he immediately said he was very sorry that he had not met me prior to my departure, as he had some important business to transact at the Patent Office in Washington which he would not trust in the mail or by any other means than a trusted servant.

"I asked him what his business consisted of, but beyond telling me that he was an inventor, I got no further details from him at that time. He told me enough in an indirect manner to convince me that he was a man who had a secret that he evidently cherished dearly, but he enlightened me no further, and beyond exchanging cards, our acquaintanceship developed nothing more till later. A few days afterward he called on me at my office in San Francisco, but as he did not talk about business, I concluded that he had merely paid me a social call. I became greatly interested in that inventor. I

stated my belief in the practicability of his invention.

"He is a resident of Oroville and a man of wealth, about 47 years of age, and a fine looking fellow. He does not talk for five minutes without convincing his hearer that he is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. The first time he talked to me of his invention he got as far as the word airship; then I laughed, and laughed heartily.

"What kind of whisky have you been drinking?" I asked him.

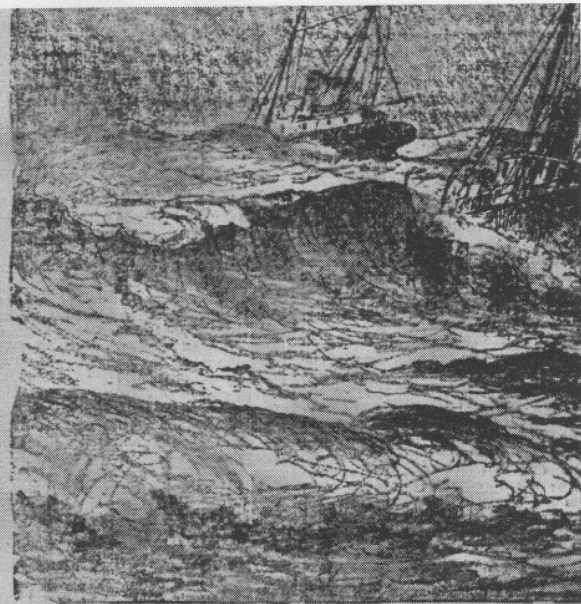
This made him indignant, and had I laughed any longer he certainly would have got very angry and I should have most probably have lost a client.

"I have not been drinking, sir," he said, "and when I do it is not whisky."

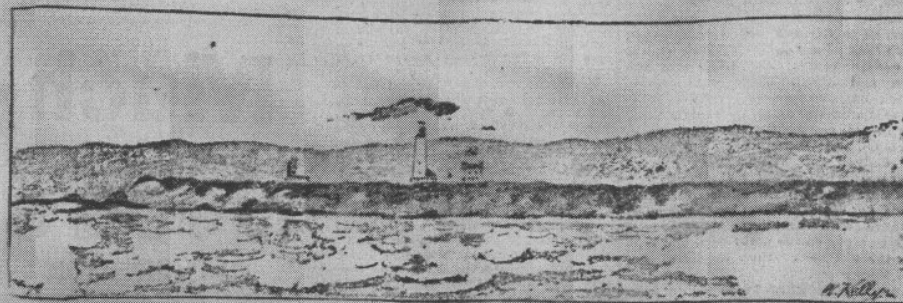
"Even that answer did not assure me, and I again said, 'Have any members of your family ever been in the lunatic asylum?'"

"He did not appreciate this any more than my other remark, and drawing himself to his full height and stamping one foot on the floor, he replied, 'No, sir, I am a man of business. I have come here on a business errand, and had I not met you previously and been convinced that I could trust you I think our acquaintance would end right here. However, I can excuse your surprise, for everybody believes that an inventor must naturally be crazy until he has proved that his invention is practicable. Then, I suppose, people call him a genius. I have got over the crazy stage, but I do not yet claim to be a genius; but I certainly am practical.'

"He then proceeded to tell me of his invention. He has been working for several years, and in order to avoid suspicion on the part of local people he has had all the machinery and material shipped from



The Pacific Improvement Company's Steamer San Benito on the Point Arena Standing On and Off Ready to Lend Assistance to a Schooner, but Captain Smith and 27 Men Had to Take From a Telegraphic Description of the Scene. Since Then



The Point Arena Lighthouse, Near Which the Steamship San Benito Was Wrecked.

Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page

ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE 19-6-1892

two wings, and go into the world unfledged grads.

FACTS ABOUT MARS.

Recent Sensational Discoveries
Made by Astronomers.

As the coming close approach of Mars on Aug. 6 will render that planet more talked of than any other during the ensuing months, it may not be unprofitable to learn something of its history and the recent almost sensational discoveries made with regard to it.

Though the smallest of the planets except Mercury, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic, Mars has been more minutely and favorably examined than any other heavenly body except the moon. While Venus approaches the earth much closer than Mars at her inferior conjunction (July 9 this year), coming within 25,000,000 miles of us, yet owing to her dazzling robe of sunbeams she is the most unsatisfactory of all telescopic objects. Mars, on the contrary, is one of the most pleasing. Viewed through the lens Jupiter, with his great red spot, gorgeous belts of color and numerous attendant moons, presents a nobler aspect, and the rings of Saturn show a far more striking phenomenon than Mars; but while the last is in reality a mere dot compared to these monster planets, his disc is viewed on an immensely larger scale, for while Jupiter is never less than 350,000,000 miles away, Mars sometimes approaches within 35,000,000 miles.

But the tremendous interest he possesses for observers lies in the fact that beyond all other planets he has given positive evidence of close resemblance to our earth, so it is not only possible but extremely probable that Mars supports the same forms of life as are found here. Indeed, it is far more unreasonable to assert that this lovely and favored planet sweeps through space devoid of animal life to enjoy the beauties nature has so liberally provided, than to speculate on its habitation by a highly civilized race of beings. For not only has Mars land and water, oceans and continents (of which, by the way, exceedingly clear charts have been made by Prof. R. A. Proctor and others), but it has an atmosphere very similar to ours, clouds, mists, rain, snow and wind; its day is very near the same length, and though its year is longer, the inclination of its axis to its orbit is so like that of the earth to its orbit that the seasons must be about the same.

The discovery of Mars is prehistoric. He is so conspicuous in color and brightness and in the apparent extent and eccentricity of his wanderings among the stars that he could not have failed to attract the attention of the most primitive observers. But Mars varies enormously in brilliancy, at times becoming very insignificant, then after a long interval of years flashing out into such extraordinary glory as to have been frequently mistaken for a new star by those ignorant of astronomy. His average distance from the earth at opposition is 48,600,000 miles; but the eccentricity of his orbit is such that this distance varies from 35,000,000 to 61,000,000 miles, and the proportion of his brightness at a favorable opposition

two
tha
par
end
l n
wa
diti
Thi
con
und

SID:

M
Mu
lect
ous
As
sing
gro
troi
life
a h
den
ure
upc
feri
stat
unt
lun
ling
con
full
may
skil

Re

D
and
D
the
D
the
moi
D
the
A
ting
D
che

to an unfavorable one is more than four to one. Favorable oppositions always occur in August, at intervals of from fifteen to seventeen years; but there is a period of still greater magnitude, which occurs only once in seventy-nine years. In August, 1719, a large, ruddy star was observed shining toward the south at midnight, far brighter than any of that color which persons then living remembered to have seen. Astronomers knew this star to be Mars making his closest approach to the earth, but to the ignorant and superstitious it caused considerable alarm, as Baron de Lach relates in his "Correspondance Astronomique."

In 1798 it was observed and supposed by many to be a new star, but on that visit seems to have caused no uneasiness. Its last close approach was in 1877, when Prof. Hall, of Washington, made his splendid discovery of the tiny moons of Mars.

The poles of Mars are covered with brilliant white patches—exceedingly beautiful telescopic objects. The one turned toward the sun constantly decreases in size, while that turned from it increases. More than one hundred years ago Sir W. Herschel, reasoning from terrestrial analogies, as was his custom, associated these white spots with the Arctic regions of earth; though then it had not been proved that water in any form existed on Mars. Recently, through the wonderful experiments of Mr. Huggins, it has been proved beyond a doubt that these white spots are ice caps. Nothing in the history of spectroscopic analysis is more remarkable than this demonstration of the existence of water on Mars. That we should be able to assert as positively as though we possessed a bottle of water from the Martial seas that water exists on that remote orb is one of the veritable wonders of science. Mr. Huggins made his discovery in 1864.

Though Mars receives less than half the amount of heat and light that the earth does, yet for some unexplained reason his climate seems singularly mild, for his ice caps are much smaller proportionately than ours. Viewed from Mars the earth must present much more extensive ice fields to Mars than he does to us.

The earth, by the way, must be a splendid feature of the Martial heavens, and the Marsians envy us our great globe, for the surface of their planet is but as to 28 to 100 when compared to ours, and, while the diameter of the earth is 7,918 miles, that of Mars is but 4,230. Still they have the advantage of us in many ways, for an object weighing 100 pounds here would weigh 380 pounds there, consequently stupendous feats of engineering must be possible to them which would be quite out of the question with us, and certain theorists have advanced the idea that if organic life there is the same as it is here—and there is no reason why it should not be—the inhabitants must be fourteen feet high.

The discovery of the moons is one of the most remarkable verifications of pure fiction on record. Those familiar with "Gulliver's Travels" will recollect his imaginary voyage to the Island of Laputa, an island inhabited largely by astronomers. In his account of them Gulliver says: "They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites which revolve about Mars, whereof the

der.
D
the
D
thru
sice
D
the
le
pal
Is
sotr
alm
D
nob
ent
D
der
D
nigh
D
cen
is o
D
you
D
war
D
whi
Is
you
ben
D
whi
are
or t
T
of c
trea
disg
sun

A
Cop
Bul
actu
pus
whi
ural
fere
One
our
don
poli
veal
twi
hied
by
pull
to b
The
ural
Thi
disc

It
the
disy
how
ed
tins
disa
furr
are
of a

N

D
Hos
was
stitu
ing
and
nam
coul
clust
ties.
line
have
prac

innermost is distinct from the center of the primary planet exactly three of its diameters, and the outermost five. The former revolves in the space of ten hours, the latter in twenty-one and a half." Compare this passage, which was published in 1727, with the announcement of August, 1877.

The present approach of Mars is rendered specially interesting, because since 1877 the great Lick telescope has been completed. This great instrument will bring Mars within 17,500 miles of us, and wonderful discoveries are hoped for.

Because.

Atchison Globe.

People are never content for the same reason that a sheep never has feathers.

[Torna all'Emeroteca](#)

[Torna all'Home Page](#)

UFO, LI COSTRUIVANO I NAZISTI?

Da La Provincia di Cremona del 23-4-50

UNA NUOVA VERSIONE SUI "DISCHI VOLANTI",

Li avrebbe ideati un austriaco che voleva dare a Hitler un'arma segreta

L'inventore si trova ora in America dove ha continuato gli esperimenti

VIENNA, 22. — Nel corso di una intervista concessa ad un giornale viennese, il notissimo ingegnere aeronautico austriaco Erich Meindl ha fatto alcune interessanti dichiarazioni sull'origine e la natura dei misteriosi dischi volanti comparsi in gran numero in questi ultimi tempi nel cielo di tutto il mondo. In sostanza i «dischi» sarebbero stati per la prima volta studiati, perfezionati e costruiti da un altro scienziato austriaco, tale ingegner Doblhoff attualmente negli Stati Uniti e a suo tempo collaboratore del Meindl nei grandi stabilimenti aeronautici di Wiener Neustadt il quale li avrebbe concepiti come un aereo a reazione ed avrebbe mirato a farne una delle armi segrete di Hitler capace di rivoluzionare il campo della guerra ae-

rea. I primi esperimenti basati su tale principio furono coronati da successo e quindi più tardi si giunse alla costruzione di un aereo perfezionato conglobante in un'unica massa compatta le ali, la coda e la fusoliera. Meindl ha concluso precisando che Doblhoff si trova attualmente negli Stati Uniti dove sta compiendo nel più assoluto segreto per conto del Governo americano ricerche nel campo aeronautico.

Terminata l'arringa del primo difensore dell'ex maresciallo Graziani

ROMA, 22. — Il professor Augenti ha terminato la sua arringa durata complessivamente dodici ore. Nell'ultima

parte di essa il difensore ha esaminato le funzioni delle quattro divisioni agli ordini di Graziani, affermando che la loro presenza non è stata « inutile ».

« Non è Graziani — conclude l'oratore — che può essere chiamato a rispondere della guerra civile, la ragione principale del dramma vissuto in quel periodo dagli italiani è da ricercare in quello che l'8 settembre ha significato come disorientamento degli spiriti, come divisione degli animi, come turbamento delle coscienze. Potrete voi affermare nella vostra sentenza che ha tradito il suo paese un uomo del passato di Rodolfo Graziani, la cui vita fu tutta e sempre al servizio della Patria? E perché mai egli avrebbe tradito? Non esiste una causale plausibile. Lo stesso pubblico accusatore, ha dovuto rifugiar-

[Torna all'Emeroteca](#)
[Torna all'Home Page](#)

THE COLUMBIAN 7-10-1892

A PLANET LIKE OURS.

In All Essential Points Mars is Startlingly Like the Earth.

The first sight of Mars through an observatory telescope is almost terrifying, even for a person of good nerves. It is as if one saw the whole earth, with its icy poles, as a solid globe, floating overhead. One distinguishes clearly the dark blue seas and the brilliant beaming, many hued dry land—and on this the dry beds of a multitude of lakes, bays, gulfs, streams and canals, these latter either parallel to each other or crossing one another at right angles.

As you continue to look you note the variations of color and light shade and further that the outlines on one edge of the disc pass out of sight, while on the other the landscape expands; you see that Mars revolves on its axis and the ends of the axis are the frozen poles, as with us. There is a further resemblance in the inclination of the axis, which provides that on this planet also the seasons follow each other in regular succession. The ice crust at the poles diminishes in summer, affording demonstration not only that Mars is influenced by the sun's rays precisely as we are, but also that the air and water are identical with ours. In fact, the meteorology of Mars is now being reduced to a science.

Judging the two planets by superficial characteristics, however, one must admit a condition implying a higher degree of development in Mars. The continents of the earth, seen from a distance, present a very torn appearance, and occupy scarcely a third of its surface, while Mars is girdled on both sides of the equator by one continuous mainland, intersected by a network of canals and rivers, the land occupying approximately three-fourths of the whole area of the planet and the water only one-fourth, as a consequence of which it may be that its atmosphere is less clouded and vapor laden than ours. Peculiarly characteristic is the arrangement in which the geological nature of Mars has laid out the streams (canals?).

All our streams, without exceptions, are tortuous, and all increase in width as they near the ocean. On Mars, on the contrary, the streams flow in straight lines and are of uniform width from source to mouth. These streams, from 70 to 100 kilometres apart, have their banks so well defined as to suggest the idea that they are subject to intelligent regulation. It is hardly possible to



The
is a ve
in thi
but
Phil
cann
shade
year
cakes
We o
Tenn
Ice C
tering
wedd
Speci
board

M. N.

I

Sc
AND

Book, Press
Types, writ
branches
tion. A p
ing 125 p
Terms, m
Write for c
ra, N. Y.

conceive that two parallel canals, intersected at right angles by a third, as in Orphir land can be the work of elementary forces of nature. The question suggests itself again by the two canals which flow from ocean to ocean through the Island Hellas, crossing each other at right angles in the center. Not less questionable is the origin of the great blue Lake of the Sun in the center of Keppler land, with its three retilinear canals connecting it with the ocean.

Ever and ever the question occurs: Is it possible that the crust of a planet whose density is only seven-tenths less than that of the earth can be so yielding that the streams at their origin encounter no impediment to their direct course? Or have they really been regulated by the inhabitants of Mars—an engineering feat presenting, perhaps, few serious difficulties?

But what most excites our astonishment in connection with these canals is that almost every one of them is double, i. e., it has its parallel canal along side of it, but visible at intervals only. This has thoroughly perplexed all investigators. The earth has nothing analogous to aid us to a solution. On this account the return of Mars is looked to with considerable interest. The improvement in optical instruments within the past decade may probably help to solve the riddle, or what is perhaps still more probable, may present more riddles for solution.—Westermann's Monat's-hefte.

Huber & Co.

Pimple Black

IN

We n
s r
n. Dr.
for the
Mercurin
vital dec
faced blo
224 roused

THE S

ELE



LATEST PA
RES
IMPROVED

With care w
overlaid
as usual, as
leaves, and
plains, lane
This electric
others, and g
or we forbidd

[Torna all'Emeroteca](#)
[Torna all'Home Page](#)

